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FACTS ON FILE
Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

Superforts Raid Aluminum Plant. 63 unescorted B-29s, the biggest Superfortress fleet ever sent on a nighttime raid in the Korean war, bombed a North Korean aluminum plant near Yangsi, on the Yalu River estuary 11 mi. south of Antung, Manchuria, the night of July 30-31. 600 tons of bombs were dropped on the plant's production, storage & power units with "excellent" results but 300 barracks for workers near the plant were spared, the U.S. Far East AF reported. The bombing was preceded by leaflet raids to warn civilians away from targets in Yangsi. The B-29s were opposed by heavy anti-aircraft fire and 25-30 Red night fighters but all 63 bombers were said to have returned to their bases in Japan & Okinawa. Destruction of the aluminum plant, which had a prewar production capacity of 40,000 metric tons a year, was ranked with recent raids on Yalu-area hydroelectric plants & Pyongyang supply centers as a blow to the Reds' offensive capacity. 5 other B-29s raided Red communications lines at Hamhung, Hwanju & Kyomipo the same night. [See p. 221C]

Land fighting, heaviest in the Old Baldy sector near Chorwon, was held down July 28-31 by heavy rains. [See p. 229G]

Pessimism on Truce. 3 weeks of secrecy in Korean truce negotiations in Panmunjom ended July 25 with the UN's chief negotiator, Maj. Gen. William K. Harrison Jr., reporting that 18 secret sessions had proved "fruitless" and the deadlock over repatriation of prisoners continued. Harrison declared a week's recess July 26 in meetings by senior delegations after North Korean Lt. Gen. Nam Il had resumed his familiar denunciations of the UN Command. Staff officers of the 2 sides remained in daily contact but UN members of this group charged July 29 the Reds were stalling by quibbling over translations while the text of truce agreements already reached was under review.

The UN Truce Team revealed July 25 that the Reds insisted during the secret talks that all Chinese POWs be returned, willing or not, regardless of whether North Koreans were given a choice of refusing repatriation. The UN's report on number of enemy POWs willing to be returned was raised from 72,000 to 83,000. The Reds' minimum demand on total prisoners to be returned was cut to 110,000 from 116,000.

Adm. William M. Fechteler, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, said July 28 on his return to Washington from a Far Eastern trip he believed there would be a Korean armistice "because the Communists want it." But Gen. James A. Van Fleet, U.S. 8th Army commander, said July 30 he thought there was "less chance of an armistice than ever before." He said the Reds had thinned out their front-line ranks to reduce their losses during standstill warfare and bolster their coastal & Yalu River district defenses against a possible UN invasion of the north. [See p. 229C-G]

Casualties. The U.S. reported July 30 that its Korean war casualties totaled 113,688 (19,979 dead) July 25. The U.S. 5th AF reported 8 planes lost (5 to enemy ground fire, 3 from unknown causes) July 20-26. [See pp. 229H, 182C, 174G]

UN Generals. Maj. Gen. Stephen Newton Shoosmith, 51, ex-commander of the Army Staff of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington, was appointed July 28 as British Deputy Chief of Staff to Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander in Korea [see p. 205H]. Maj. Gen. Reuben E. Jenkins, U.S. Army Asst. Chief of Staff for Operations, was appointed July 23 to succeed Lt. Gen. Willard G. Wyman as 9th Corps commander in Korea. Wyman was appointed by Gen. Matthew B. Ridgeway July 28 to head the NATO Southern (Greek-Turk) Command [see pp. 222L, 182D]. Maj. Gen. Clyde D. Eddelman was given Jenkins' former post.

South Korea. Martial law was lifted temporarily in all areas south of the Han River July 27 to provide a "free atmosphere" for the ROK Presidential election Aug. 5. [See p. 229K] . . . 7 Natl. Assemblymen arrested in May for alleged conspiracy with Communists to overthrow the ROK Govt. were freed by a military court in Pusan July 29 for lack of evidence. Lt. Gen. Lee Chong Chan, who refused to arrest anti-Rhee Assemblymen during the recent political crisis, was discharged July 23 as ROK Army Chief of Staff and replaced by Lt. Gen. Paik Sun Yup, First Army Corps commander. U.S. Gen. James A. Van Fleet had intervened to prevent Lee's ouster in May. Lee was to go to the U.S. to study in the Army Staff College. [See p. 190A]

EUROPE

Schuman Plan Launched. The 6-nation Schuman Plan pact for creation of a West European coal-steel production pool became effective July 25, and Foreign Ministers of participating countries agreed in Paris to set up the pool organization Aug. 10. Decision on a hq. city for the pool was postponed pending French-West German efforts to settle their dispute over the Saar. The Schuman plan embraces France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands & Luxembourg, whose combined annual steel production is 38 million metric tons as against the U.S.' 98.5 million, Russia's 31.3 million, Britain's 15.9 million, the Soviet satellites' 9.62 million. [See p. 191A]

Ruhr Steel Curbs Eased. The Western Allies announced July 28 that limits on West German steel production had been lifted effective July 25 as a result of West Germany's ratification of the Schuman Plan. The Ruhr steel-production limit had previously been raised from 11.1 million to about 14.7 million tons a year during the Western rearmament drive. It will still be controlled by the Schuman Plan organization, is expected to rise to about 16 million tons a year. [See p. 4C]

French Demand More U.S. Aid, Contracts. French Amb.-to-U.S. Henri Bonnet admitted in Washington July 29: France & the U.S. were at odds over France's demand for $625 million worth of "defense support" economic aid, mostly in the form of U.S. orders for military goods produced in France, during the next 3 years. The U.S. had refused to commit itself to more than $187 million this fiscal year. Bonnet said France must be assured of $438 million more during the 3-yr. period or at least 26,000 skilled French workers would be thrown out of work, the French budget would be thrown out of balance and France's Indo-Chinese war effort & entire arms program jeopardized. [See p. 222L]

British Slowdown on Arms. Prime Min. Winston Churchill was upheld by a 299-277 vote of Commons July 30 on British economic plans spreading the country's £4.7 billion ($13.16 bil-

Week in Headlines

Domestic. *Stevenson-Sparkman ticket chosen by Democrats. Steel strike ended, aluminum walkout averted. New Wage Stabilization Board, powers shorn, succeeded old. Died: Sen. Brien McMahon, Lammot du Pont.*

International. *Korean aluminum plant near Manchuria bombed by B-29s; U.S. leaders pessimistic over truce prospects. Schuman Plan took effect in Europe, occupation limits on Ruhr steel output lifted. France asked more U.S. aid, Britain slowed arms program. King Farouk forced to abdicate in Egypt. Argentine "First Lady" Eva Perón died. U.S. won track, Russia led all-events standing in Olympics.*

lion) rearmament program over 4 yrs. instead of 3. He said the 3-yr. deadline was beyond "the limits of our economic strength." Laborites favored the cutback on arms but charged that Churchill had made only a "squalid" effort to bolster Britain's economy. [See p. 218K; Vol. XI, 386N]

U.S. Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan refused to attend a Soviet Aviation Day air show in Moscow July 27 because the Russians advertised it with a poster depicting Soviet planes forcing down 3 U.S. planes. British & French diplomats also stayed away from the show in support of Kennan, who protested to the Soviet Forgn. Office against the "Hate America" campaign in the USSR. [See pp. 222N-P, 205G]

Andrei A. Gromyko arrived in London July 28 as new Soviet Ambassador, called for "strengthening of the understanding" between the USSR and Britain. Anti-Communist demonstrators scattered "Go home, Gromyko" leaflets at Victoria Station in imitation of recent Red demonstrations against Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway & U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson. [See pp. 190N, 214M-N, 197M]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Creates New Wage Board. Pres. Truman appointed 14 of the statutory 18 members of the new Wage Stabilization Board July 30, designating Prof. Archibald Cox of Harvard Law School as chairman & public member. The new WSB, which like the old one it succeeded July 30 had 6 public, 6 industry & 6 labor members, was created by Presidential executive order July 26. The AFL Executive Council July 28 denounced the new Defense Production Act which limited the WSB's authority but it agreed to have AFL representatives serve on it. [See p. 208K]

The WSB members appointed July 30: Public—Cox; Paul N. Guthrie of Chapel Hill, N.C., ex-professor of economics at the U. of N.C.; Thomas F. Coman, ex-member of the old WSB; Harold L. Enarson of Presidential Asst. John R. Steelman's staff. Industry—Malcolm L. Denise of Ford Motor Co.; Hiram S. Hall of Bigelow Carpet Co.; Millard E. Stone of Bendix Aviation; Hoey A. Hennessy of the NAM. Labor—Elmer E. Walker of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists; Harry C. Bates, AFL Bricklayer's Union pres.; William C. Birthwright, AFL Barbers' Union pres.; Joseph Childs of the CIO Rubber Workers; Ben C. Sigal of the CIO Electrical Workers; John Brophy of CIO hq.

Reprieves Assassin. Pres. Truman commuted to life imprisonment July 24 the death sentence of Oscar Collazo, Puerto Rican Nationalist who tried to assassinate him in 1950. Collazo had been sentenced to die in the electric chair Aug. 1 for the death of White House guard Leslie Coffelt, slain by Griselio Torresola, Collazo's partner in the assassination attempt. Torresola was himself killed by Coffelt. [See p. 186A]

Home for Vacation. Pres. Truman flew from Chicago to Kansas City after the Democratic Natl. Convention [see L-M below] July 26 to vacation at his home in Independence, Mo. until Missouri's Aug. 5 Democratic primary. Mr. Truman was backing Mo. Atty. Gen. J. E. (Buck) Taylor against W. Stuart Symington for the Senatorial nomination. [See p. 230N]

POLITICS

Democratic Natl. Convention

Stevenson, Sparkman Nominated. Gov. Adlai Ewing Stevenson, 52, of Illinois was "drafted" as Democratic Presidential nominee on the 3d ballot on the closing day of the Democratic Natl. Convention in Chicago July 26. Sen. John Jackson Sparkman, 52, of Alabama was chosen by acclamation later the same day as Democratic Vice Presidential candidate.

Stevenson ran 2d to Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) in both first & 2d ballots in polling which began at 12:19 p.m. July 25, dragged to a close at 6:12 p.m. The swing to Stevenson came after a 6:15-9 p.m. dinner recess which followed the 2d ballot. Mutual Security Admin. W. Averell Harriman, who ran 4th on both ballots (Stevenson's alternate voted for Harriman) but was losing ground, withdrew in favor of Stevenson. His action and the dropping out of "favorite son" candidates brought Stevenson's tally to 613—just 3 short of the 616 needed to nominate—when the 3d-ballot roll call ended at 12:25 a.m. July 26. Kefauver immediately conceded to Stevenson and pledged him his support. Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), who ran 3d on all 3 ballots, followed Kefauver to the rostrum to offer his support.

Kefauver had gone to the rostrum early during the 3d ballot to announce his withdrawal, but Convention Chrmn. Sam Rayburn refused to recognize him on grounds such an announcement was out of order during a roll call. Rayburn recognized Tenn. Gov. Gordon Browning immediately after the roll call and, on Browning's request, Kefauver was allowed to make his announcement. Kefauver had planned to withdraw in favor of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.), who was in turn to drop out in favor of Stevenson, but Rayburn's tactics prevented this.

The honor of clinching the nomination went technically to Utah. Utah won the race to switch to the winner after the 3d ballot when Rayburn ignored other states seeking recognition and let an old friend, Rep. Walter S. Granger (Utah), throw his state's 12 votes (4 had been for Kefauver, ½ for Russell) to Stevenson. (Browning lost a chance to clinch the nomination. He announced the switch of Tennessee's 28 Kefauver votes but failed to say who was to get them.) Orville Freeman of Minnesota then urged a unanimous nomination by acclamation, and this was carried by voice vote despite cries of "No!"

THE 3 BALLOTS

	First	2d	3d*
Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson (Ill.)	273	324½	613
Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	340	362½	279½
Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	268	294	261
W. Averell Harriman	123½	121	.....
Sen. Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	65	5½	.....
Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley	48½	78½	67½
Gov. Paul A. Dever (Mass.)	37½	30½	½
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	26	.....	.....
Sen. J. William Fulbright (Ark.)	22	.....	.....
Sen. James E. Murray (Mont.)	12	.....	.....
Pres. Harry S. Truman	6	6	.....
Fed. Security Admin. Oscar R. Ewing	4	3	3
Sen. Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	3	3	3
Justice William O. Douglas	½	.....	.....

Pres. Truman, who flew to Chicago July 25, escorted Stevenson into the convention hall for his acceptance address at 1:38 a.m. July 26. Mr. Truman told the convention it had "nominated a winner" and promised he would "take off my coat and go out and help him win." Stevenson said he "should have preferred to hear" the words of acceptance "uttered by a stronger, a wiser, a better man than myself" but promised to "fight to win . . . with all my heart & my soul."

Sparkman was nominated as Stevenson's Vice Presidential running mate by acclamation, despite scattered "no" votes, at 1 p.m. His name was put in nomination by Sen. Lister Hill (Ala.). He had been chosen for 2d place by the Presidential nominee—Stevenson—as is customary at a meeting attended by Pres. Truman. The names of 2 women—Mrs. India Edwards, vice chairman of the Democratic Natl. Com., and Judge Sarah T. Hughes of Dallas—were put in nomination for Vice President as a complimentary gesture, but both withdrew.

The convention ended at 2:20 p.m. July 26. [See p. 231D-J]

Reaction to Nomination. The 2 nominees were generally lauded by Democrats, attacked by Republicans. Neither drew a strong reaction in West Europe, where they were virtually unknown, but the Soviet press denounced them. Negro leaders in the U.S. assailed Sparkman because of his civil rights record.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, GOP Presidential nominee, said in a statement from his fishing camp in the Colorado Rockies July 26: "The Democratic Party has named its candidates and offers them to the country on a one-plank platform: defense of the entire Admin. record." Sen. Richard M. Nixon (Calif.), Eisenhower's Vice Presidential running mate, in Denver July 26: "Some new faces, but the same old deal. They may have good intentions but they owe their nominations to the same forces that nominated Truman and they will [have] to continue the Truman policies and . . . continue in office the men who made those policies." GOP Natl. Chrmn. Arthur E. Summerfield in Washington July 27: Pres. Truman "hand-picked" the slate. "The opposition party still remains the same old crowd of New Dealers, Fair Dealers & double dealers."

*Before switches and a motion making Stevenson's nomination "unanimous." One vote not cast on first ballot; 1½ votes not cast on 2d, 3d ballots.

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PRESIDENTIAL 'DRAFT'. Gov. Stevenson's nomination was the first genuine "draft" of a Presidential nominee since the Republicans chose James A. Garfield in 1880. Stevenson urged delegates not to vote for him even after the convention opened, indicated only toward the end that he would accept a draft. Gen. Eisenhower, also subject of a "draft" drive, campaigned for 5 weeks before winning the nomination.

Walter White of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said in Chicago July 26 that "it will be difficult if not impossible" to "sell" a nominee with Sparkman's civil rights record to Negroes. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., N.Y. Negro Democratic Congressman, said in Chicago July 26 that he & other Negro delegates would not campaign for the Sparkman ticket. Eisenhower "is in" if he "takes a forthright stand on civil rights—which he hasn't done so far," Powell said. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) said Sparkman "has been in all respects, except one, a real fighting liberal." He urged him to accept the platform's civil rights plank "without reservation." (Sparkman said in Washington July 29 that the plank was "basically correct" and "represents as near a meeting of the minds as we could work out.") [See p. 232N]

The N.Y. *Herald Tribune* called Stevenson's nomination "inevitable for the simple & human reason that the Democrats felt that only with him did they have the remotest chance of success." The N.Y. *Times* said "each party has had the great good judgment to nominate its strongest available candidate." The *Boston Globe*: "Rarely . . . has any party had a more unwilling . . . & yet well-equipped nominee." The *Chicago Tribune*: "The campaign . . . ought to give full expression to the wishes of about 40% of the voters. The ideas, hopes & desires of the remaining 60% will not find expression either through" Stevenson or Eisenhower. The *Los Angeles Times*: Stevenson appears "to owe nothing to any of the warring factions but the behind-the-scenes dickering . . . was imperfectly concealed." The *Chattanooga Times*: "Just as is his opponent, Governor Stevenson is representative of Americanism at its best."

Stevenson's first formal indorsement from a union convention came from the CIO United Railroad Workers in Washington July 26. But Pres. Thomas C. Carroll of the AFL Bro'hood of Maintenance of Way Employes said in Chicago July 25, before Stevenson's nomination, that Stevenson was "faint-hearted," could not carry labor because he was a "defender" of the Taft-Hartley law, would surely be defeated. [See p. 224D-H]

Facts on Stevenson & Sparkman

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, 52, Governor of Illinois, 5-ft. 10-in., balding political "amateur." Middle-of-road Democrat. Known as quiet intellectual, witty & eloquent speaker. Born Feb. 5, 1900 in Los Angeles. Son of Lewis Green & Helen Louise David Stevenson; father was Illinois State Secy. 1914-16. Unitarian, attends Presbyterian church. Grandfather, also named Adlai Ewing Stevenson, was Grover Cleveland's first-term Postmaster General, 2d-term Vice President. This grandfather was first cousin of Vice Pres. Alben W. Barkley's grandmother. Stevenson also distantly related to Sen. Richard B. Russell (same great-great-great-uncle, Dr. Ephraim Brevard, signer of Mecklenberg Declaration of Independence). A maternal great-grandfather, Jesse W. Fell, was a discoverer & early backer of Abraham Lincoln. Name Adlai comes from Bible (I Chronicles XXVII, 29), means "son of the Justice of God," is pronounced "Ad'lay."

Wide World
STEVENSON

Youth & Education. Raised (from age of 6) in Bloomington, Ill., studied for year in Switzerland (learned fluent French), attended Choate School (Wallingford, Conn.), graduated Princeton (managing editor of Daily Princetonian) in 1922, quit Harvard Law within 2 years because of poor marks, received law degree at Northwestern U. 1926, admitted to bar. Apprentice seaman in U.S. Naval Reserve in World War I.

Pre-Political Career. Wanted to be newspaperman, worked on Bloomington Pantagraph for awhile (interited 25% interest in paper, which is run by cousin Loring Merwin, who follows Republican line), went to Russia in 1927 with INS accreditation. Started as clerk in Cutting, Moore & Sibley law firm in Chicago in 1927, eventually became partner, practiced law between Govt. posts. Went to Washington to work for New Deal in 1933, served as special counsel to Agricultural Adjustment Admin. 1933-34, special assistant to Navy Secy. Frank Knox 1941-44. Headed economic mission to Italy 1943, with War Dept. mission in Europe 1944. Special assistant to late State Secy. Edward R. Stettinius Jr. and his successor, James F. Byrnes, 1945. Helped arrange UN Charter Conference in San Francisco 1945, later served with U.S. delegation to UN Gen. Assembly (1946-47).

Governorship. Without previous political experience, he defeated Gov. Dwight H. Green in 1948 election to become Illinois' 4th Democratic Governor in 130 years. Won by record plurality of 572,000. Ousted political hangers-on from state payroll, put state police under civil service, modernized state constitution, stamped out corruption. However, foes have derided his corruption cleanup because of Chicago horsemeat scandal during his term as Governor, refer to horsemeat hamburgers as "Adlaiburgers." [See p. 140M-N]

Hiss Case. Made a deposition during Alger Hiss' first perjury trial (1949) stating that Hiss' reputation for loyalty & integrity when he knew him (after 1945) was good. Defended this deposition later on grounds Hiss' reputation actually was good then, so he could not truthfully have said anything else. "If I were asked the same questions tomorrow, in all honesty I would have to give exactly the same answers.

Family. Married Ellen Borden (of milk family) Dec. 1, 1928, divorced by her Dec. 12, 1949, presumably because of his political career. (Mrs. Stevenson, 42, a Democrat, congratulated Stevenson on his nomination July 25, reiterated to reporters that she intended to vote Republican, which she first announced several months ago.) 3 sons—Adlai Ewing, 23, a Marine officer candidate; Borden, 19; John Fell, 15. Sister—Elizabeth (Mrs. Ernest L.) Ives, 55 July 16, wife of retired career diplomat—acts as his official hostess.

Views. Backed UN action in Korea as having "gained time in the East" and "saved NATO in the West." Backed enforceable state FEPC in Illinois, called it "the first responsibility of the states themselves" although "if the states are unwilling or unable, then I presume there is no alternative to having the Fed. Govt." act. Proposed modifying the Taft-Hartley law since some features "advance the cause of good labor relations," others "do not." Opposed socialized medicine, backed health insurance. Denounced McCarthyism, "loyalty inquisitions." [See Indexes Vols. III, VI-XII]

JOHN JACKSON SPARKMAN, 52, supporter of New & Fair Deal Admins. on nearly all issues except civil rights, 6-ft. 1-in. "Southern liberal." Born Dec. 20, 1899 on farm near Hartselle, Ala. 7th of 11 children of tenant farmers Whitten Joseph & Julia Mitchell Kent Sparkman. Methodist lay leader, Bible class teacher. Stamp collector.

Wide World
SPARKMAN

Education & Early Career. Attended one-room, one-teacher Mt. Taber School, Morgan County (Ala.) High School. Started at U. of Alabama on $75 loan for cotton crop he raised while in high school. Worked way through college by odd jobs and on $200 history-political science teaching fellowship. Graduated 1921 with time off for Army service in World War I. Received law degree 1923, M.A. 1924, was admitted to Alabama bar 1925. Practiced law, taught at Huntsville College, served as U.S. Commissioner.

Congress. Elected to U.S. House in 1936, remained until 1946 when elected to Senate. Backed TVA projects. Voted against Fair Labor Standards (wage-hour) Act of 1938. Voted for Taft-Hartley law but against overriding Pres. Truman's veto. Backed lend-lease in 1941, Marshall Plan, North Atlantic Pact, virtually all Admin. foreign policies. Delegate to UN's 5th Gen. Assembly in 1950.

Presidential Politics. Backed FDR for 4th term in 1944. Led in 1948 move to draft Eisenhower as Democratic Presidential nominee. Later announced support for S.C. Gov. J. Strom Thurmond's States Rights (anti-Truman) Presidential candidacy but did little in campaign. Helped manage Sen. Richard B. Russell's unsuccessful Presidential campaign.

Family. Married Ivo Hall June 2, 1923. Daughter—Mrs. Tazewell T. (Julia Ann) Shepard Jr. [See Indexes Vols. III, VI-XII]

Stevenson Runs Own Campaign. Stevenson, back at his gubernatorial post in Springfield, Ill., told newsmen in his first post-nomination press conference July 30 that he was no longer a "reluctant" candidate and intended "to run my own campaign so far as ideas & the content of speeches are concerned." He said "I assume I would have some control over" cooperation offered by Pres. Truman, refused to say whether he would limit Mr. Truman's role in the campaign.

McKinney Stays. Stevenson asked Frank E. McKinney July 26 to remain "temporarily" as Democratic Natl. Com. chairman. McKinney agreed, and the Natl. Com. reelected him the same day. McKinney announced July 27, after meeting with the candidates & other party leaders, that the Democrats were planning a "hard-hitting" campaign of only about 60 days. [See p. 231H]

Networks Lose $3 million. The broadcasting networks were reported July 28 to have spent about $11 million (⅔ for TV, ⅓ for radio) to cover the Republican & Democratic conventions, charged the sponsors only $8 million. [See p. 216B]

Other Political Developments

Summerfield Heads 'Ike' Drive. Republican Natl. Chrmn. Arthur E. Summerfield will manage Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Presidential campaign, it was announced in Denver July 24 [see pp. 224H, 225E]. (Summerfield announced appointment of Robert Humphreys, ex-national editor of *Newsweek*, as publicity director for the Republican Natl. Com. July 29.)

Summerfield said July 30 that the party split caused by the Eisenhower vs. Sen. Robert A. Taft (O.) nomination fight was

healing rapidly. One evidence was Summerfield's appointment of Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) to an Eisenhower strategy board. Dirksen, who was also named chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Com., had put Taft's name in nomination for the Presidency and had been one of the bitterest fighters against Eisenhower's nomination. [See pp. 223L, P, 224B]

Indorsement. The independent *Richmond* (Va.) *News Leader* indorsed the Eisenhower-Nixon slate July 29, the first time since 1896 that it backed a GOP Presidential ticket.

Texas Primary. Gov. Allan Shivers was renominated in Texas' Democratic primary (tantamount to election) July 26 [see pp. 231P, 202G]. House Speaker Sam Rayburn was also renominated in Texas' 4th Cong. District [see pp. 233G-H, 231K-L]. State Atty. Gen. Price Daniel [see Vol. VIII, p. 255N] was nominated to the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by Sen. Tom Connally [see p. 120N]. Ex-Rep. Martin Dies, first chairman of the House Un-American Activities Com., led for a seat in the U.S. House as Representative-at-large. [See Vol. V, p. 4M]

McMath Faces Run-Off. Gov. Sidney S. McMath, backed by Pres. Truman, led in Arkansas' Democratic gubernatorial primary July 29, failed to win a majority. A run-off against Francis Cherry, who ran 2d, was scheduled for Aug. 12. [See Vol. XI, p. 420K]

Lane Substitutes for McCarthy. Ex-Amb.-to-Poland Arthur Bliss Lane will campaign for the reelection of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) while the latter recovers from a July 24 hernia operation at the Bethesda, Md. Naval Medical Center (announced in Milwaukee July 25). McCarthy has also had 2 sinus operations this year. [See p. 216J; Vol. X, 196M]

Gen. Douglas MacArthur became chairman of Remington Rand, Inc. in New York July 31 and said he had "no plans for taking part in" the GOP campaign to elect Eisenhower President. He was to continue as a 5-star general without assignment, draw Army pay & allowances of $19,548 a yr. besides an estimated $100,000 a year from Remington Rand. [See pp. 223K, 216G; Vol. XI, 115D]

LABOR

Steel Strike Ends. An agreement ending the 54-day nationwide steel strike was ratified by the CIO United Steelworkers Wage Policy Com. July 25. Next day, after settlement of a last-minute disagreement over 23,000 iron-ore miners employed by steel company subsidiaries, CIO Steelworkers Pres. Philip Murray ordered the 650,000 members of his union back to work. An order giving the steel industry a $5.20-a-ton increase in ceiling prices of carbon steel (average steel prices would increase $5.65 a ton) was signed by Price Dir. Ellis G. Arnall on Actg. Mobilization Dir. John R. Steelman's orders July 30. Economic Stabilization Admin. Roger L. Putnam charged July 27, in a letter to Arnall authorizing the rise, that the steel industry held a "loaded gun" to the Govt.'s head to get the "unjustified" increase. Arnall & other OPS officials said the rise should have been only about $2.84. Ex-Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson said July 26 that the settlement was "terrifically inflationary," insisted that both price & wage boosts should have been considerably lower.

Steel blast furnaces & open hearths began the rush back to production in the first few days after the strike ended, but Govt. & industry sources said total steel loss due to the walkout would probably mount to 19-21 million tons. Defense Production Admin. Henry H. Fowler said July 28 that the impact of the steel loss would probably be felt until Mar.-Apr. 1953. The Fed. Reserve Board reported July 30 that U.S. industrial output, crippled by the strike, dropped in June to 203% of the 1935-39 average, lowest point since the Korean fighting started. This compared with 211% in May, 222% in February. Civilian output, already hard hit, was expected to continue at lower levels for several months since defense producers were to have their share of the nation's total steel output increased from 15% to 30% until 6 million tons were recovered. The Army's biggest shell producer, a Chevrolet plant in St. Louis which normally makes half of the nation's 105-mm. shells, shut down July 22 and was expected to remain closed for 3 weeks before enough steel was available to resume output. California farmers said they faced a $200 million crop loss due to lack of tinplate for cans.

In addition to the 600,000 strikers, who lost more than $350 million in wages, the walkout threw some 1,400,000 employes of steel-using industries out of work. Total cost of the strike was estimated at $4 billion. [See p. 230L]

Aluminum Strike Averted. A scheduled strike of 15,000 members of the CIO United Steelworkers at 9 Aluminum Co. of America plants was averted at the last minute July 28 by agreement on a 19¢ hourly raise (previous base pay: $1.50 an hr.) & other benefits worth about 2.1¢ an hr. It was the last major dispute considered by the old Wage Stabilization Board before it went out of existence July 29 [see p. 238D]. The WSB had approved July 25 a July 9 contract under which 9,500 members of the AFL Aluminum Workers employed in 6 Alcoa plants won similar gains. The WSB announced July 28 approval of a 16¢ hourly raise negotiated by the CIO steelworkers July 20 for 5,000 members employed by Kaiser Aluminum. [See p. 48L]

Sailor Strike Settled. A 62-day strike that tied up more than 100 ships at West Coast ports ended July 28 when members of the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific ratified an agreement calling for a 5% pay raise. The Pacific Maritime Assn., in San Francisco bargaining sessions presided over by Fed. Conciliation Comm. Omar Hoskins, also raised overtime & penalty time rates, granted a 40-hr. work week at sea and increased welfare fund payments. A similar agreement had been made by the Alaska Steamship Co. July 14. [See p. 169J]

Other Settlements. A mediation award of a 5½¢-an-hr. raise & other benefits was accepted by the CIO Intl. Woodworkers July 28 to end a strike of 32,000 members at British Columbia logging firms. [See p. 152G] . . . The Pullman Co. and Order of Ry. Conductors agreed July 24 on a 12½¢ hourly raise retroactive to Jan. 1, an "escalator clause" & other benefits. This cancelled a strike scheduled for July 29. [See p. 161D] . . . West Coast shipping companies settled with the AFL Masters, Mates & Pilots July 29 for a 5% raise & an increase in welfare fund contributions. [See Vol. XI, p. 221N-P]

Plane Plant Panel Appointed. Pres. Truman appointed a 3-man panel headed by David Cole of Paterson, N.J. July 30 to mediate a wage dispute involving 25,000 members of the CIO United Auto Workers at F-86 Sabrejet plants of North American Aviation in Los Angeles, Fresno, Calif. & Columbus, O. Both sides agreed to accept the board's recommendations. [See Vol. XI, p. 151J; X, 386B, 333K]

Jurisdictional Strikes Barred. Presidents of the 19 AFL building trades unions agreed in Washington July 15 to end jurisdictional strikes among their 12,500 locals by revoking charters of any that picket in a jurisdictional dispute. Atomic & other defense projects had repeatedly been halted by jurisdictional walkouts. [See p. 48M; Vol. XI, 229E; IX, 166J]

Behncke Reinstatement Opposed. Members of the 6,000-member AFL Air Line Pilots Assn. filed in Chicago July 18 a petition for stay of Fed. Dist. Judge Walter J. LaBuy's June 26 order reinstating David L. Behncke as union president. LaBuy ruled that Behncke's ouster by the ALPA board of directors in 1951 violated the union constitution. [See p. 48M]

Professional Earnings Up. U.S. doctors' net earnings averaged $12,518 in 1951, up $980 over 1950, the Commerce Dept. reported July 22. Lawyers averaged $9,375, up $303; dentists $7,743, up $450. [See Vol. XI, p. 238J]

Joseph Curran was reelected pres. of the CIO Natl. Maritime Union (announced in N.Y. July 22). [See Vol. X, p. 238K]

GENERAL

Grow Convicted. Maj. Gen. Robert W. Grow, 56, whose stolen diary was used by the Communists for propaganda purposes, was convicted by Army court-martial in Ft. Meade, Md. July 29 of improper use of secret information (including it in the diary) & of failure to safeguard the data. He was sentenced to a reprimand & 6 months' suspension from command. The diary, which Grow kept while military attaché in Moscow, was presumably stolen, photographed & returned to Grow's quarters without him being aware of its absence while he was visiting Frankfort-on-the-Main. The Army released July 30 excerpts from Grow's diary, revealing that the Communists distorted its meaning and falsified entries. Grow's statement "this is the year" turned out to be an estimate of "hostile Soviet intentions," not a recommendation of U.S. aggression. Among statements the Communists attributed to the diary but which did not appear in it: "War! As soon as possible! Now!" "We must learn that in this war it is fair to hit below the belt." [See p. 77G]

'Saucers' Debunked. The Air Force announced July 29 that its latest investigations of "flying saucers" indicate that the "objects" seen were "natural phenomena." They probably were temperature inversions—a sort of mirage caused by reflection of light on layers of air of different temperature & humidity—and/or ground vehicles which are sometimes picked up by radar.

The AF promised to give future saucer reports "adequate but not frantic" attention. It said it had investigated more than 1,000 alleged flying objects in the past few years and only 20% of those reported by credible sources remained unexplained. 2 AF jet fighters were sent up to investigate several "objects" sighted by CAA radar in the sky over Washington the night of July 26-27 but were unable to overtake them. Flying objects were reported from various parts of the U.S. July 26-29. [See p. 233L]

Congress' Record. 594 new laws were enacted during the 2d session of the 82d Congress, according to an official resumé July 27. They were among 4,493 measures approved by at least one of the 2 houses. Pres. Truman vetoed 22 bills of the 82d Congress, but 3 of his vetoes were overridden. [See p. 230P]

Puerto Rico held celebrations to mark its establishment as the first overseas U.S. Commonwealth July 25, 54th anniversary of the landing of U.S. troops in Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War. [See p. 234F]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EGYPT

Farouk Abdicates. King Farouk I, 32, abdicated the Egyptian throne July 26 at the insistence of Gen. Mohammed Naguib, leader of last week's anti-corruption coup. Farouk was said to have lost a test of strength with Naguib over the Army leader's plans to oust friends of the King from places of influence in the Egyptian Govt. Farouk's infant son was designated his successor although the child was taken along by his parents when they went into exile in Italy. Farouk, accompanied by his son, ex-Queen Narriman & his 3 daughters by a former marriage, arrived in Naples & Capri July 29 on the Govt.-owned royal yacht *Mahroussa*.

Wide World
FAROUK

Farouk, born in Cairo Feb. 11, 1920, had reigned since the death of his father, Fuad I, Apr. 28, 1936. His prestige had declined in recent times because of (1) his reputation as an extravagant playboy with a weakness for gambling at European resorts and (2) his alleged refusal to let Govt. reforms affect palace favorites. He was said to have owned a personal fortune of at least £50 million when he quit the throne but much of it was Egyptian real estate, may be confiscated. He redesignated himself Prince Farouk Fuad, his wife Princess Narriman July 30. (Farouk divorced Queen Farida in 1948 because she had not borne him a son, married commoner Narriman Sadek, then 16, May 6, 1951.)

Farouk's abdication caused big public celebrations throughout Egypt. His son was proclaimed King Ahmed Fuad II of Egypt & the Sudan. A Regency Council was ordered formed to rule until the infant king comes of age. [See p. 14B; Vol. XI, 150K]

Cleanup Continues. A number of ex-officials of sub-Cabinet rank were interned July 28 and Naguib warned alleged grafters not to try to leave the country. The nationalist Wafd Party came out in support of Naguib July 28, and he was also supported by the extremist Moslem Brotherhood, Sudanese Independence Movement & Arab League. Ex-Army chief Mohammed Haidar was put under house arrest July 30.

Peerage (titles of pasha & bey) was abolished July 30 and persons in jail for lèse majesté (offending the king) were freed. The Govt. told foreign investors July 30 they could have 51% control of corporations instead of the 49% permitted under Farouk but foreigners were warned not to interfere in Egyptian politics. Naguib & Premier Aly Maher promised to maintain a constitutional monarchy.

Cabinet. Maher took the Interior, War & Marine and Forgn. Ministries as well as Premiership in a Cabinet sworn in July 24. Other members: Justice—Mohammed Ali Roushdy; Moslem Charities—Fouad Shirin; Soc. Affairs—Zoheir Garranah; Eductn.—Saas El Labban; Muni. & Rural Affairs—Abdelaziz Abdallah Salem; Public Works—Mohammed Kamel Nabih; Health—Ibrahim Shawki; Commerce, Industry & Supply—Ibrahim Abdel Wahab; Finance—Abdel Guelil el Emary; Agri.—Alphonse M. Greiss; Commnctns. (July 30)—Rashas Mehanna. [See p. 211B]

Iran. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh's promised bankruptcy-prevention reforms began July 30 when Dep. Defense Min. Gen. Achmad Vossough announced that the defense budget would be cut and the Army equipped merely to "safeguard internal security." The official name change of the War Ministry to the Ministry of Natl. Defense was said to symbolize Iran's new military character. Parliament gave Mossadegh a 68-0 vote of confidence July 29, approved confiscation of ex-Premier Ahmad Ghavam's $8-9 million properties. The Natl. Front Party, controlling nearly 100% of Parliament, remained pro-monarchist but called July 27 for "changes in the men surrounding the Shah."

Mossadegh named himself Natl. Defense Min. in his new Cabinet July 26. Other members. Forgn. Affairs—Hussein Navab; Finance—Bagher Kazemi; Interior—Hussein Sadeghi; Agri.—Khazen Taleghani; Justice—Abdul Ali Lifti; Labor—Ibrahim Alemi; Health—Dr. Safar Farmaiyan.

The Natl. Front paper *Bakhtar Emruz* reported July 26 that Britain had been notified of Iran's willingness to discuss oil property reparations. British Chargé d'Affaires George Middleton said July 30 "no positive proposals for a . . . settlement" were made in his July 25 & 28 talks with Mossadegh. Iranian papers continued to emphasize the Mossadegh-Middleton talks, said U.S. Amb. Loy Henderson was acting as an impartial 3d party.

The British Bank of Iran & the Middle East, in Teheran for more than 50 years, closed July 30, said it was the victim of strict new Govt. regulations. Anti-U.S. agitation continued. Natl. Front Parliament members demanded July 29 that all U.S. military advisers leave Iran, scoffed at the Point 4 aid program, called for Iran to nationalize U.S. oil holdings on Bahrein Island. **American clubs in Teheran** closed voluntarily July 25 and Americans were advised to limit parties at home to 12 persons. [See p. 235C-D]

French Premier Antoine Pinay announced July 23 that the gold-based Govt. loan (May 26-July 17) brought in $575 million in new money, including 34 tons of gold worth $42 million, and $1.2 billion in old bonds. He said the loan had checked inflation, marked a revival of confidence after the "veritable panic" of February. [See p. 230B] . . . **Iraq** installed a Cabinet of non-party ministers July 12 to rule pending general elections. Premier Nuri es-Said & his Cabinet had resigned July 9. New Iraqi Cabinet: Premier & Interior—Mustapha Al Umari; Social Affairs—Majid Mustafa; Justice—Sen. Jamal Baban; Education—Abdullah Damaluji; Communications & Works—Sayid Abdulmaid Allawi; Defense—Husamuddin Juma; Economics—Nadim El Pachachi; Finance—Ibrahim Shabandar; Health—Abdulrahman Jowdat; Forgn. Affairs—Fadhil Jamadi. [See p. 211C] . . . **Jordan's** King Talal, 41, returned to Amman from Switzerland July 3. He was to remain at Basman Palace for medical care with a Regency Council continuing at the head of the Govt. [See p. 187E] . . . **North African** nationalist leader Abd el Krim, 70, withdrew from the North African Maghreb (Morocco) Liberation Com. July 15. He said the movement had failed because of "conflicting personal & political interests." [See p. 102J-K; Vol. VIII, 8L] . . . **South African** arrests of non-whites accused of violating apartheid (racial separation) laws totaled 1,452 July 29, a month after the start of a passive resistance campaign to prove the Malan Govt.'s racial laws unworkable. The campaign received impetus July 18 when 19 non-whites were acquitted by a Port Elizabeth magistrate. Offices of non-white trade unions, the African Natl. Congress, the Indian Congress, the Natl. Action Com. and homes of the organizations' officials were raided by police July 30 but no arrests were made. [See p. 204J-K]

LATIN AMERICA

Chile. Chile accused the Argentine Forgn. Ministry July 26 of meddling in Chile's Presidential campaign and distributing "excessively offensive" propaganda through Argentine consulates in Chile. The propaganda reportedly backed the campaign of Sen. Carlos Ibanez, former Chilean dictator and Nationalist candidate for president. Other presidential nominees: Pedro E. Alfonso,

Radical supported by a Govt. coalition; Sen. Arturo Matte-Larrain, Liberal backed by right-wingers; Sen. Salvador Allende, Socialist supported by the Communists. [See Vol. XI, p. 287G; VIII, 390H] . . . A non-political Cabinet acceptable to the 4 presidential candidates was named July 29 in preparation for the Sept. 4 election. The new ministers: Interior—Rear Adm. Carlos Torres; Finance—Ignacio Lorca; Forgn. Relations—Fernando Garcia Oldini; Defense—Gen. Guillermo Barrios Tirado; Labor—Juan Atala; Justice—Señora Adriana Olguin de Baltra (the first woman in a Chilean Cabinet); Econ. & Commerce—Alberto Garnham; Education—Luis David Cruz Ocampo; Agri.—Oscar Aguero; Public Works—Alejandro Bascunan; Health—Dr. Sotero del Rio. [See Vol. XI, p. 414K] . . . Chilean population as reported July 11: 5,885,083, as against 5,023,139 in 1940.

Eva Perón Dies. Señora Maria Eva Duarte de Perón, wife & aide of Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón and one of the world's most controversial national leaders, died at 8:25 p.m. July 26 in Buenos Aires after a long illness. Cause of her death, never officially identified, was reported to have been cancer. Her age was given as 30. (*Who's Who in Latin America* & other biographical sources listed her birth date as May 7, 1919, which would make her 33.)

Wide World
EVA PERÓN

She was leader of welfare activities in Argentina and her death set off an unparalleled outburst of public sorrow. Demonstrations by crowds of persons attempting to get into the Labor Ministry Bldg. to view her body became so violent that Perón postponed the funeral indefinitely. He said July 29 her burial might be delayed "one or 2 months" so all citizens could "pay her homage."

Señora Perón's role in Argentine affairs was sharply disputed in & outside Argentina. An ex-actress, she wielded strong influence over Perón's career and achieved much power & wealth. She was widely disliked in the U.S. & many other countries as the ambitious "power behind the throne" in a dictatorship.

In Argentina she was often called the Peronistas' "spiritual chief." She built up the Eva Perón Foundation as a huge national welfare organization, championed the country's pro-Perón labor movement and lower-class "descamisados (shirtless ones)," encouraged Argentinians to idolize Perón as a "god." She was slated in 1951 as Peronista candidate for Vice President, was said to have withdrawn because of pressure from Army leaders who would not accept a woman as their potential commander in chief.

At least 4 persons, including Gen. Juan Esteban Vacca, Perón's close friend, died in the crush outside the Labor Ministry July 27-28. One million mourners were reported congregated in the area July 29 despite bad winter weather. They were fed by Eva Perón Foundation & Gen. Confed. of Labor canteen squads. Among many manifestations of national mourning: July 26 was made an annual "day of national mourning"; orders were issued that all Argentine postage stamps sold during the next year must bear Señora Perón's likeness; the Musicians Union banned playing of dance music indefinitely; a general work stoppage throughout the country lasted until July 30. Prayers for Señora Perón's recovery had been offered in public mass meetings for several days before her death. She became eligible for Presidential burial honors when the jewelled collar of the Order of San Martín, previously reserved for chiefs of state, was presented to her by Perón July 21. Personal messages of condolence were sent Perón July 27 by Pres. Truman, other foreign leaders. [See p. 226K]

Eva was youngest of 5 children said to have been born out of wedlock to Juan Duarte, small landholder in Los Toldos (Pampas), & Juana Ibarguren. Spent girlhood in Junin where mother ran boarding house. Became minor radio & film actress in Buenos Aires at age 16 after 2 years' high school. Met Perón 1943 when he was undersecy. in War Ministry. Encouraged his rise to behind-scenes power as leader of Army coup Feb. 1944. They married Oct. 18, 1945, day after he regained power & Vice Presidency after brief Army uprising. Eva shocked anti-feminist Argentina by touring with husband in his first Presidential campaign 1945, eventually won women's suffrage in Argentina. Often involved in minor political crises by feuding with those who offended her. Acclaimed by Perón's followers for philanthropies & social welfare work. Wore furs & jewels when addressing meetings of "descamisados," depicted self as one of masses who made good in Perón's "paradise." Eva Perón Foundation distributed $4.5 million a year in charity, raised funds through many enterprises. She controlled newspapers Democracia, Laborista & Noticias Graficas, reportedly owned agricultural products & instrument companies, was said to have acquired home & established large bank account in Switzerland. Called herself Evita (Little Eva). Autobiography "The Purpose of My Life" made compulsory reading in Argentine schools July 16. Often said, "I have 3 loves—the fatherland, the 'descamisados' and Perón." Democracia said July 29 her last words to Perón were: "I ask you never to abandon the 'grasitas' (humble ones)." [See Indexes Vols. V to present for other references]

Mexico. The Bank of Mexico's new dollar-buying rates July 28: 8.58 for dollar bills, 8.60 for checks (July 24 rates were 8.61 & 8.63). The selling rate of 8.65 pesos to the dollar was unchanged [see Vol. XI, p. 21P]. Mexico reduced its export tariffs on many products July 19 to increase sales abroad by lowering prices. Included in the tariff cut were frozen shrimp, fish, honey, shark livers, flowers, cocoa, onions, garlic, citrus fruits, cotton textiles & partially manufactured forms of lead & zinc. [See Vol. XI, p. 238H] . . . Mexico and Israel signed a most-favored-nation trade pact July 25 in Mexico City. [See Vol. IX, p. 115N]

Bolivian Govt. July 21 decreed universal suffrage regardless of sex, race, literacy or national service. Married persons may vote at 18; others at 21. [See p. 123J] . . . **Ecuador's** Supreme Election Tribunal formally proclaimed Dr. José Maria Velasco Ibarra President-elect July 18 after completion of the official count of the June 1 voting, which gave Velasco Ibarra 153,934 votes, runner-up Dr. Ruperto Alarçon Falconi 118,186 votes. [See p. 178J] . . . **U.S. arms aid** to Latin America under the Mutual Defense Program began July 25 when the first shipment left New York for Colombia, Ecuador & Peru. [See p. 81P]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended July 26

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$23,350,000,000	$23,348,000,000	$21,759,000,000
Currency circulation	$28,884,000,000	$28,988,000,000	$27,706,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$20,637,000,000	$20,580,000,000	$19,035,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,218,647,254	$8,732,103,150	$7,241,753,408
England note circulation (£)	1,502,632,000	1,484,794,000	1,380,876,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	5,119,936	5,467,945	7,863,700
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	151.26	150.27	143.63
Bond sales	$13,811,110	$14,118,900	$15,610,700
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	99.00	99.00	98.76
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	26,330	61,671	123,356
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,078,350	6,075,050	6,165,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]5,325,000	1,120,000	8,359,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]7,180,328,000	6,987,796,000	6,974,574,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]608,957	572,387	804,570
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.51⅝	$2.56¾	$2.64½
Corn (bu.)	$2.09¾	$2.06¾	$2.01¼
Cotton (lb.)	$ .399	$ .3995	$ .3765
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.59	$6.61	$6.90
Silver (oz.)	$ .8325	$ .8275	$ .9016
Weekly whlsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100)	[d]111.2	111.1	114.2
Monthly whlsl. commod. index (1947-49=100)	**June** 111.3	**May** 111.6	**June 1951** 115.1
Farm products	107.3	[e]107.9	113.9
Processed foods	108.7	108.6	111.3
Textile products & apparel	99.0	[e]99.3	112.9
BUSINESS:			
Consumer buying (1935-39 =100)‡	352.3	352.9	336.6
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Bd., 1947-49=100)	**This Week** [b]82	**Last Week** 83	**Year Ago** 81
Failures (July 17)‡	103	156	133

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, July 16 [b]July 19 [c]July 12 [d]July 22 [e]Corrected

BANK ASSETS & DEPOSITS

(As of June 30; see p. 11A)

	Total Resources	Deposits
Bank of America (U.S.' biggest bank)	$7,662,340,004	$6,881,410,176
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	1,341,227,801	1,225,720,756
Bankers Trust Co.	2,113,724,243	1,896,681,852
Chase Natl. Bank	5,697,633,277	5,236,752,682
Chemical Bank & Trust Co.	1,873,104,534	1,707,538,687
Continental Illinois Natl. Bank & Trust Co.	2,555,396,999	2,331,275,570
Guaranty Trust Co.	3,059,578,614	2,624,548,347
Hanover Bank	1,732,401,629	1,559,262,327
Irving Trust Co.	1,460,520,479	1,312,738,905
Mfrs. Trust Co.	2,732,503,686	2,521,084,890
Natl. City Bank	6,026,000,000	5,542,000,000

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
Allied Chemical & Dye	Hugo Riemer	Pres.	June 1
Amer. Bank Note Co.	W. F. Colclough, Jr.[1]	Pres.	May 28
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Robert E. Dwyer[2]	Pres.	June 26
Assn. of Newspaper & Classified Advg. Managers	Robert Whitte (Minneapolis Tribune)	Pres.	July 2
Canadian Mfrs. Assn.	G. K. Sheils[3]	Pres.	May 30
Colonial Airlines	Edmond M. Hanrahan	Chrmn.	June 23
Du Mont Television & Electronics Ltd. (Canada)	Thomas T. Goldsmith, Jr.	Pres.	July 21
Edison Electric Institute	Bayard L. England	Pres.	June 3
Empire State Building Corp.	William J. Keary	Pres.	June 25
Fansteel Metallurgical Corp.	Dr. Frank H. Driggs[4]	Pres.	May 27
Gen. Insurance Co. of Amer.	H. K. Dent	Chrmn.	July 14
General Mills, Inc.	Charles H. Bell[5]	Pres.	June 2
Keystone Manufacturing Co.	E. M. Swartz	Pres.	May 27
Midland Steel Products Co.	W. A. McKinley[6]	Pres.	June 14
Midwest Stock Exchange	Homer P. Hargrave[7]	Chrmn.	June 2
John Morrell & Co.	John Morrell Foster	Pres.	
	Geo. M. Foster	Chrmn.	June 5
Natl. Assn. of Ret. Grocers	Vincent L. Browner[8]	Pres.	June 26
Natl. Coal Assn.	L. C. Campbell[9]	Pres.	June 18
New York Central Railroad	William White[10]	Pres.	June 26
Olympic Radio & Telev. Co.	Percy L. Schoenen	Pres.[11]	July 2
Pillsbury Mills, Inc.	Paul S. Gerot	Pres.[12]	June 1
Pontiac Motors	Robert M. Critchfield	G. Mgr.[13]	July 17
Sterling Drug (& Bayer Co.), Ltd.	Ralph W. Henderson	Pres.	July 14
Tobacco Assn. of U.S.	J. E. Bohannon	Pres.[14]	June 30
U.S. Hoffman Machinery Co.	George E. Bowdoin	Pres.[15]	June 18
U.S. Radiator Corp.	Roland P. Place	Chrmn.	June 24
Universal Pictures Co.	Milton R. Rackmil	Pres.[16]	July 15

RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS

Geyer, Newell & Ganger	H. W. Newell	V. Pres.[17]	June 2
Johnson Steel & Wire Co.	George E. Peace	Pres.	June 5
Lanston Monotype Mach. Co.	George Tribble	Pres.[18]	July 2
McCarthy Oil Gas Corp.	Glenn McCarthy[19]	Chrmn.	July 1
New York Shipbldg. Corp.	T. H. Bossert	Pres.	July 22

[1]Succeeds Albert L. Schomp who became chrmn. [2]Succeeds late William H. Hoover [See p. 188B] [3]Of Toronto; succeeds Hugh Crombie [4]Succeeds Robert J. Aitchison who became chrmn. [5]Succeeds Leslie N. Perrin who resigned [6]Succeeds late E. J. Kulas [7]Re-elected for 6th consecutive term [8]Of Des Moines; succeeds Gerard Klomp [9]Succeeds Ralph H. Knode [10]Pres. of Del., Lackawanna & Western; succeeds Gustav Metzman [11]Succeeds Adolphe A. Juviler [12]Succeeds Philip W. Pillsbury [13]Succeeds late Arnold Lenz [See p. 228A] [14]Re-elected [15]Succeeds Albert C. Bruce who became chrmn. [16]Continues as pres. of Decca Records [17]To be pres. of Lennen & Newell [18]S. W. Muldowny will be chief exec. [19]See p. 59L

OBITUARIES

August Balthazar, 59, ex-ed. of Belgian Socialist newspaper *Vooruit,* ex-Pub. Works & Health Min.; July 22, Mariakerke, Belg.

Israel A. Broadsword, 105, one of the last 4 GAR (Union) veterans of the Civil War; July 25 in Spokane, Wash.

Charles Townsend Copeland, 92, professor emeritus of English & American literature at Harvard, teacher of T. S. Eliot, Robert Benchley, Heywood Broun; July 24 in Waverly, Mass.

Brother Ildephonsus Damian, 46, Catholic educator, ex-school supt. in Boys' Town, Neb.; July 28 in Chicago.

Lammot du Pont, 71, ex-pres. (1926-40) & chrmn. (1940-48) of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; youngest of 3 great-grandsons of company's founder (Eleuthere Iréne du Pont) who headed huge Delaware munitions firm since 1915; leader in development of nylon, other synthetics; July 24 in New London, Conn. of heart ailment. [See Vol. XI, p. 214M; VIII, 27E]

Frank Filan, 47, AP news photographer, 1944 Pulitzer Prize winner for photos on Tarawa; July 23, Los Angeles (brain tumor).

Otto Waldemar Friedl, 73, stamp expert; July 24, Stamford, N.Y.

Leopold Gedo, 65, Hungarian-born author & illustrator for German magazines; July 28 in N.Y. of heart attack.

Sir Harcourt Gold, 76, ex-Oxford crew coach; July 28, London.

Viscount (George Joachim) Goshen, 85, ex-governor of Madras & Acting Viceroy of India; July 24, in Kent, Eng.

Frederick Wilhelm Hohensee, 83, German-born auto industry pioneer, co-builder with W. C. Durant of first Chevrolet; July 24 in Yonkers, N.Y.

Charles Jehlinger, 86, dean of the Amer. Academy of Dramatic Arts, former actor with Charles Frohman, teacher of Jane Cowl, Agnes Moorehead, Kirk Douglas, other stars; July 29 in N.Y.

Rev. Alexander Ketterson, 74, retired Protestant Episcopal clergyman, ex-rector of "Little Red Church (Ascension Meml.) in Times Square"; July 23 in Ocean Grove, N.J.

Dr. Horatio Sheafe Krans, 80, author, educator & ex-pres. of American Univ. Union in Paris; July 28 in Asheville, N.C.

Léon Malon, 71, French aviation pioneer & auto racer; July 28 in Le Havre of heart attack.

Sen. James Brien McMahon (D., Conn.), 48, chrmn. of U.S. Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy; July 28 in Washington of cancer of lung after operation to relieve spinal complication. (Born Oct. 6, 1903 in Norwalk, Conn. Received Yale law degree 1927. Judge in Norwalk 1933, Asst. U.S. Atty. Gen. 1935-39; youngest ever to hold latter post. Elected to Senate 1944 & 1950. Author of McMahon Act for civilian control of U.S. atomic energy facilities; crusader for international controls to outlaw atomic weapons, divert arms-race budgets to economic betterment. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. member. Illness cut short race for Dem. Presidential nomination.) [See pp. 231G, 193P-194A; also Indexes Vols. IV-XII for other references]

Rear Adm. Jeffrey C. Metzel, 55, commander of a World War II destroyer division; July 26 in Chevy Chase, Md., after committing suicide by stabbing himself & jumping from a window.

Edwin H. Mosler, 76, manufacturer of safes & bank vaults, one of which survived Hiroshima A-bomb; July 28 in Deal, N.J.

Warren P. Munsell Jr., 37, theatrical manager & playwright (*A House Divided*); July 28 in Olney, Md. of heart ailment.

Mark Murphy, 40, writer for leading U.S. magazines; July 31 in Johannesburg, S. Africa of intestinal ailment.

Herbert H. J. Murrill, 43, BBC music dir.; July 25, London.

Capt. Henry Nelson, 71, retired commodore of American Pres. Lines; July 23 in San Francisco.

Boris Nitkin, Russian chemist; reported July 23 in Moscow.

Joseph Novak, 77, Hungarian-born scenic designer for Metropolitan Opera Co. (N.Y.) for 41 years; July 24 in Coytesville, N.J.

Thomas O'Connor, 37, managing ed. of N.Y. *Compass;* July 24 in New York of heart attack. [See p. 161N]

Edward E. Perkins, 89, lawyer & financier credited with launching political career of late FDR by persuading him to run for N.Y. State Senator; July 23 iu Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

Senora Eva Perón of Argentina; July 26. [See p. 242B]

Dr. Karl Severing, 77, anti-Nazi Prussian Interior Min. 1919-1932; credited with wrecking Ludendorff-Hitler 1933 beer hall putsch; July 23 in Bielefeld, Germany.

Jed Flower Shaw, 77, theatrical producer, mgr. of John Barrymore, William S. Hart, George Arliss; July 25 in Los Angeles.

Tatayana Shchepkina-Kupernick, Soviet authoress; death reported July 29 in Moscow.

SPORTS

OLYMPIC GAMES

U.S., Russia Share Honors. U.S. athletes dominated track & field but the USSR, which scored heavily in gymnastics, was all-events leader in unofficial scoring by nations as the 15th modern summer Olympic games progressed this week in Helsinki.

Individual stars in track & field: Czech Maj. Emil Zatopek, 30, who became first winner of 3 distance-running events in the same Olympics and set records in all 3 (marathon, 2 others), and Bob Mathias, 21, of the U.S. who broke his own world record in winning his 2d Olympic decathlon July 26. Zatopek's wife, Dana, also won a first-place gold medal in the javelin throw. [See p. 228J-K; Vol. XI, 344F-G; VIII, 256D]

The games were opened July 19 by Finnish Pres. Juho K. Paasikivi in a ceremony featuring 2 great Finnish distance runners of past years: Paavo Nurmi, who carried the Olympic torch the final 6-mi. lap into the 70,000-capacity Helsinki Olympic stadium, and Hannes Kolehmainen, who lit the Olympic flame from the torch [see p. 212M]. The games began with a record entry list of 5,870 competitors from 67 countries. (See next page for Olympic results through July 28.)

Avery Brundage, 64, Chicago hotel operator & U.S. Olympic Com. chairman since 1929, was elected Intl. Olympic Com. president (first American to hold the office) July 16. The committee also voted 33-20 July 17 to permit both Nationalist & Communist Chinese teams to participate in this year's games (the Nationalists withdrew in protest). It postponed for a year July 27 a decision on admission of East Germany to Olympic competition. (East Germany was given membership in the Intl. Football Fed. in Helsinki July 24. The Intl. Amateur Athletic Fed., meeting in Helsinki July 28, postponed action on Red China's membership for 2 years but admitted athletic associations in Hong Kong, Northern Rhodesia, Viet Nam, Bahamas & Barbados. It rejected a Russian-proposed rule change providing for official scoring by nations in future Olympics & European championships.) [See p. 68K-L; Vol. X, 280G]

OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

MEN'S TRACK & FIELD

Event	Winners	Time, Distance, Pts.	Date
100-Meter Dash	Lindy Remigino, U.S.	10.4 secs.	July 21
200-Meter Dash	Andy Stanfield, U.S.	20.7 secs.†	July 23
400-Meter Run	George Rhoden, Jamaica	45.9 secs.*	July 25
800-Meter Run	Mal Whitfield, U.S.	1 min. 49.2 s.†	July 22
1,500-Meter Run	Joseph Barthel, Luxem.	3 m. 45.2 s.*	July 26
5,000-Meter Run	Emil Zatopek, Czech.	14 m. 6 s.*	July 24
10,000-Meter Run	Emil Zatopek, Czech.	29 m. 17 s.*	July 20
Marathon	Emil Zatopek, Czech.	2 h. 23 m. 3.2 s.*	July 27
110-Meter Hurdles	Harrison Dillard, U.S.	13.7 secs.*	July 24
400-Meter Hurdles	Chas. H. Moore Jr., U.S.	50.8 secs.***	July 21
3,000-Meter St'chase	H. Ashenfelter, U.S.	8 m. 45.4 s.*	July 25
400-Meter Relay	U.S. (Smith, Dillard, Remigino, Stanfield)	40.1 secs.	July 27
1,600-Meter Relay	Jamaica (Wint, Laing, McKinley, Rhoden)	3 m. 3.9 s.**	July 27
10,000-Meter Walk	J. Mikaelsson, Sweden	45 m. 2.8 s.*	July 27
50,000-Meter Walk	G. Bordoni, Italy	4 h. 28 m. 7.8 s.**	July 21
Broad Jump	Jerome Biffle, U.S.	24 ft. 10.03 in.	July 21
High Jump	Walter Davis, U.S.	6 ft. 8.32 in.*	July 20
Discus	Sam Iness, U.S.	180 ft. 6.85 in.*	July 22
Hammer	J. Csermak, Hungary	197 ft. 11.67 in.**	July 24
Hop, Step & Jump	A. da Silva, Brazil	53 ft. 2.59 in.**	July 23
Javelin	Cy Young, U.S.	242 ft. .79 in.*	July 23
Pole Vault	Robert Richards, U.S.	14 ft. 11.14 in.*	July 22
Shot Put	Parry O'Brien, U.S.	57 ft. 1.43 in.*	July 21
Decathlon	Robert B. Mathias, U.S.	7,887 pts.**	July 26

WOMEN'S TRACK & FIELD

100-Meter Dash	M. Jackson, Australia	11.5 secs.¶	July 22
200-Meter Dash	M. Jackson, Australia	23.7 secs.	July 26
80-Meter Hurdles	Shirley Strickland De La Hunty, Australia	10.9 secs.	July 24
400-Meter Relay	U.S. (Faggs, Jones, Morreau, Hardy)	45.9 secs.**	July 27
Broad Jump	Y. Williams, N. Zealand	20 ft. 5.66 in.*	July 23
High Jump	E. Brand, South Africa	5 ft. 5¾ in.	July 27
Discus	N. Romaschkova, Russia	168 ft. 8½ in.*	July 20
Javelin	Dana Zatopek, Czech.	165 ft. 7.05 in.*	July 24
Shot Put	Galina Zybina, Russia	50 ft. 2.58 in.**	July 26

CANOEING

10,000-M. Canad'n Sing.	Frank B. Havens, U.S.	57 mins. 41.1s.	July 27
10,000-M. Canad'n Pairs	Turlier-Laudet, France	54 m. 8.3 s.	July 27
10,000-M. Kayak Singles	T. Stromberg, Finland	47 m. 22.8 s.	July 27
10,000-M. Kayak Pairs	Wires-Hietanen, Fin.	44 m. 21.3 s.	July 27
1,000-M. Kayak Singles	G. Fredriksson, Swed.	4 m. 7.9 s.	July 28
1,000-M. Kayak Pairs	Wires-Hietanen, Fin.	3 m. 51.1 s.	July 28
1,000-M. Canad'n Sing.	Josef Helecek, Czech.	4 m. 26.3 s.	July 28
1,000-M. Canad'n Pairs	Rasch-Haunstoft, Den.	4 m. 38.3 s.	July 28
Women's 500-M. Kayak	Sylvia Saimo, Finland	2 m. 18.4 s.	July 28

ROWING

Single Sculls	Jurij Tjukalov, Russia	8 m. 12.8 s.	July 23
Double Sculls	Cappozzo-Guerrero, Arg.	7 m. 32.2 s.	July 23
Pairs with coxswain	Salles-Mercier, France	8 m. 28.6 s.	July 23
Pairs without cox's'n	Logg-Price, U.S. (Rutgers)	8 m. 20.7 s.	July 23
Fours with coxswain	Czechoslovakia	7 m. 33.4 s.	July 23
Fours without cox's'n	Yugoslavia	7 m. 16 s.	July 23
Eights	U.S. (Navy)	6 m. 25.9 s.	July 23

MODERN PENTATHLON

Individual	Lars Hall, Sweden	32 pts.	July 25
Team	Hungary	166 pts.	July 25

MEN'S GYMNASTICS

Combined Team	Russia	574.40 pts.	July 21

WOMEN'S GYMNASTICS

Combined Team	Russia	527.03 pts.	July 24
Individual	M. Gorokhovskaya, Russia	76.78 pts.	July 24
Team (Hand Equipment)	Sweden	74.20 pts.	July 24

WEIGHTLIFTING

(Kilo = 2.2 lbs.)

Bantamw't	Ivan Ododov, Russia	315 kilos	July 25
Featherw't	R. Chimishkyan, Russia	337.5 kilos	July 25
Lightw't	Tommy T. Kono, U.S.	362.5 kilos	July 26
Middlew't	Peter George, U.S.	400 kilos	July 26
Middle Heavyw't	N. Schemansky, U.S.	445 kilos	July 27
Light Heavyw't	Trofim Lomakin, Russia	417.5 kilos	July 27
Heavyw't	John Davis, U.S.	460 kilos*	July 27

FREE-STYLE WRESTLING (July 23)

Flyw't—Hassan Cemici, Turkey
Bantamw't—Shohachi Ishii, Japan
Featherw't—Bayram Sit, Turkey
Lightw't—Olle Anderberg, Sweden
Welterw't—Bill Smith, U.S.
Middlew't—David Gimakuridze, Russia
Lt. Heavyw't—Wiking Palm, Sweden
Heavyw't—Arsen Mekokishvili, Russia

FIELD HOCKEY

Final July 24—India 6, Holland 1

YACHTING (July 20-28)

6-Meter Class—U.S. (Herman F. Whiton's Llanoria), 5,058 pts.
Dragon—Pan, Norway, 6,507 pts.
Star—Merope, Italy, 7,635 pts.
5.5-Meter—U.S. (Britton F. Chance's Complex II), 5,751 pts.
Finn (one-man)—Paul B. Elvstrom, Denmark, 8,209 pts.

*Olympic record **World & Olympic record †Tied Olympic record ¶Tied world & Olympic record ***Tied own Olympic record set in preliminary heat July 20

Baseball. Luke Sewell, 51, resigned July 28 as manager of the NL's 7th-place Cincinnati Reds. He was succeeded (effective Aug. 3) by Rogers Hornsby, 56, ex-St. Louis Browns mgr. [See p. 188G; Vol. IX, 315P] . . . The Chicago White Sox obtained outfielder Jim Rivera & catcher Darrell Johnson from the Browns July 28 for outfielder Ray Coleman & catcher J. W. Porter. [See p. 188H] . . . Pitcher Willard Ramsdell was sold to Los Angeles (PCL) by the Chicago Cubs July 23. [See p. 20C]

Boxing. Undefeated heavyweight Rocky Marciano, 187½ lbs., of Brockton, Mass. knocked out Harry (Kid) Matthews, 179 lbs., of Seattle in 2 mins. 4 secs. of the 2d round July 28 in New York. [See p. 132F]

Chess. U.S. Chess Fed. Open championship in Tampa, Fla.: retained July 25 by Larry Evans of New York. [See p. 212J]

Golf: Sioux City (Ia.) Open: won July 27 by Al Besselink of Escondido, Calif., with a 22-under-par 266, for $2,400. [See Vol. XI, p. 272H] . . . U.S. Golf Assn. junior tournament in New Haven, Conn.: won July 26 by Don Bisplinghoff, 17, of Orlando, Fla., 2 up over Eddie Meyerson, 17, of Los Angeles. [See Vol. XI, p. 248C-D]

Horse Racing. $152,350 Arlington Handicap in Chicago July 26: won by King Ranch's To Market, Willie Boland up, for $107,050. [See Vol. XI, p. 248D] . . . $25,000 American trotting championship in Westbury, N.Y. July 24: won by George B. Begole's Silver Riddle, Clint Hodgins driving, in world record 2 mins. 40¼ secs. (for 1¼ mi.), for $11,250. [See Vol. XI, p. 280E]

Rowing. 70th Royal Henley Canadian Regatta at Port Dalhousie, Ont. July 23-26: team championship—Buffalo (N.Y.) West Side Rowing Club; championship singles and Canadian sculling championship—Joe Angyal, N.Y. Athletic Club. [See Vol. X, p. 248C-D]

MISCELLANEOUS

U.S. Amb.-to-Mexico William O'Dwyer branded as a "lie" July 29 a report by Mexico City UP chief Robert Prescott that O'Dwyer would give up U.S. citizenship after formally submitting his resignation to the new U.S. President in January. O'Dwyer did not deny he contemplated remaining in Mexico. [See p. 164N]

Intl. Aeronautic Assn. officially recognized July 24 the 2,462-mi. Los Angeles-New York flight of Max Conrad Apr. 30 as the new world distance record for light planes. The flight was made in a Piper Pacer in 24 hrs. 48 mins.

Genereux Ruest, 54, watchmaker who devised a bomb which J. Albert Guay used to blow up a Quebec plane in 1949, killing Guay's wife & 22 other persons, was hanged July 25 in Montreal. [See Vol. X, p. 420L]

Mary Astor's "purple" diary, which figured prominently in her court contest with Dr. Franklyn Thorpe over divorce & custody of their daughter, has been burned by court order, it was disclosed July 18 in Hollywood. At the time of the divorce, Miss Astor was given custody of then 4-year-old Marilyn Thorpe, and the diary, never admitted into testimony, was ordered held until Marilyn came of age. The burning was ordered after Marilyn, now 20, recently married. [See Vol. XI, p. 152P]

Married. Film starlet Joan Evans, 18, to auto dealer Kirby Weatherly, 26, July 25 in Hollywood (first for both).

Divorced. Novelist-playwright J. B. Priestley, 58, by former Mary W. Lewis, July 29 in Exeter, Eng. after 26 years of marriage. She charged misconduct. [See Vol. XI, p. 338E] . . . Dancer Peggy Ryan, 27, from actor James Cross, 42, July 28 (final decree) in Hollywood. [See Vol. IX, p. 120L] . . . Actress Kay Williams, 35, from sugar heir Adolph B. Spreckels 2d, 39, July 27 in Los Angeles (his 5th marriage, her 2d) on grounds of abuse. . . . Gladys T. Ohrbach from department store exec. Jerome K. Ohrbach, July 28 in Reno (cruelty). . . . Actor Lee J. Cobb by Helen B. Cobb, July 28 in Los Angeles because he criticized her. . . . Dorothy W. Whitehead from Troy W. Whitehead, Charlotte, N.C. textile machinery manufacturer who figured in recent Congressional investigations of the Internal Revenue Bureau; July 21 in Reno. [See Vol. XI, p. 388F] . . . Mrs. Charlsie Alexander from Rev. William H. Alexander, National GOP Com. chaplain, July 25 in Oklahoma City. She charged his dominating personality had reduced her to the status of a servant. . . . Dolores Costello, ex-wife of late John Barrymore, from Dr. John Vruwink, July 17 (final decree) in Los Angeles. [See Vol. XI, p. 232N] . . . British actress Valerie Hobson from Anthony Havelock-Allan, July 31 in London (misconduct).